

# The People's Press.

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VOL. XXI.

## The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,  
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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## Select Miscellany.

### THE YANKEE AND THE PIRATE.

There lived many years ago, on the eastern shores of Mount Desert, a large island off the coast of Maine, an old fisherman by the name of Jedediah Spinnet, who owned a schooner of some hundred tons burthen, in which he together with four stout sons, was wont to go about once a year to the Great Banks for the purpose of catching cod-fish. The old man had five things about which he loved to boast--his schooner, *Betsy Jenkins*, and his four sons.

The four sons were all that their father represented them to be, and no one ever doubted his word when he said that their like was not to be found in fifty miles around. The oldest was twenty-two, while the youngest had reached his sixteenth year, and they answered to the names of Seth, Andrew, John, and Samuel.

One morning, a stranger called upon Jedediah to engage him to take to Havana some iron machinery, belonging to steam engines for sugar plantations. The terms were soon agreed upon, and the old man and his sons immediately set about putting the machinery on board; that accomplished, they sail for Havana with a fair wind, and for several days proceeded on their course without an adventure of any kind.

One morning, however, a vessel was descried off the starboard quarter, which, with some hesitation the old man pronounced to be a pirate. There was little time given them for doubt, for the vessel soon saluted them with the not very agreeable whizzing of an eighteen pound shot just under their stern.

" That means for us to heave to," remarked the old man.

" Then I guess we had better do it, hadn't we?" said Seth.

" Of course."

Accordingly the *Betsy Jenkins* was brought up to the wind, and her main boom hauled over to windward.

" Now, boys," said the old man as soon as the schooner came to a stand, " all we can do is to be as cool as possible, and trust to fortune. There is no way to escape that I can see now, but if we are civil they will take such stuff as they want and then let us go. At any rate, there is no use crying about it, for it can't be helped."

Now get your pistols and see that they are surely loaded, and have your knives ready, but be sure to hide them so that the pirates shall see no signs of resistance. In a few moments all the arms which the schooner afforded, with the exception of one or two old muskets, were secured about the persons of our down-easters, and they quietly awaited the coming of the pirate.

" One word more, boys," said the old man, just as the pirate came round under the stern. " Now, watch every motion I make, and be ready to jump the moment I speak."

As Captain Spinnet ceased speaking the pirate luffed under the fisherman's quarter, and in a moment more the latter's deck was graced by the presence of a dozen as savage looking mortals as eye ever looked upon.

" Are you captain of this vessel?" asked the leader of the boarders, as he approached the old man.

" Yes, sir."

" What is your cargo?"

" Machinery for steam ingins."

" Nothing else?" asked the pirate with searching looks.

At this moment Captain Spinnet's eye caught what looked like a sail off to the south'rd and east'rd, but not a sign betrayed the discovery, and while a brilliant idea shot through his mind, he hesitatingly replied:

" Well, there is a little somethin' else."

" Ha! and what is it?"

" Why, sir, p'raps I hadn't ought to tell," said Captain Spinnet, counterfeiting the most extreme perturbation. " You see it was given me as a sort of trust, and it wouldn't be right of me to give it up. You can take anything else you please, for I can't help myself."

" You are an honest codger, at any rate," said the pirate, " but if you would live ten minutes longer, just tell me what you've got on board, and exactly the place where it lies."

The sight of the cocked pistol brought the old man to his senses, and in a deprecating tone he muttered:

" Don't kill me, sir, don't, I'll tell you all. We've got forty thousand silver dollars nailed up in boxes just forward of the cabin bulkhead, but Mr. Deitos didn't suspect that anybody would have thought of looking for them."

" Perhaps so," chuckled the pirate, while his eyes sparkled with delight. And then turning to his own vessel he ordered all but three of his men to jump on board the Yankee.

In a few minutes the pirates had taken off the hatches, and in their haste to get at the silver dollars they forgot all else; but not so with Spinnet; he had his wits at work and no sooner had the last of the villains disappeared below the hatchway than he turned to the boys:

" Now, boys, for your lives! Seth, you clasp your knife across the forethroat and break haliards, and you, John, cut the main. Be quick, now, and the moment

you have done it jump aboard the pirate Andrew and Sam, you cast off the pirate's grapplings, and then you jump--then we'll walk into them three chaps aboard the clipper. Now for it."

No sooner were the last words out of the old man's mouth, than his sons did exactly as they were directed. The fore and main haliards were cut and the two grappings cast off at the same instant, and as the heavy gaffs came rattling down our heroes leaped on board the pirate. The moment the clipper felt at liberty her head swung off, and before the astonished buccaneers could gain the deck of the fishermen their own vessel was near half a cable's length to the leeward, swooping gracefully away before the wind, while the three men who were left in charge were easily secured.

" Hallo, there!" shouted Captain Spinnet, as the luckless pirates crowded around the lee gangway of their prize, " when you get them 'ere silver dollars, just let us know, will you?"

Half a dozen pistol shots was all the answer the old man got, but they did no harm, and crowding on sail he made for the vessel he had discovered, which lay dead to the leeward of him, and which he made out to be a large ship. The clipper cut through the water like a dolphin, and in a short space of time Spinnet luffed up under the ship's stern and explained all that had happened. The ship proved to be an East Indian bound for Charleson, having, all told, thirty men on board, a portion of whom at once jumped into the clipper and offered their services in helping to take the pirates.

Before dark Captain Spinnet was once more within hailing distance of his own vessel, and raising a trumpet to his mouth shouted:

" Schooner aboy! Will you quietly surrender yourselves prisoners if we come on board?"

" Come and try it!" returned the pirate captain, as he brandished his cutlass above his head in a threatening manner, which seemed to indicate that he would fight to the last.

But that was his last moment, for Seth crept below the bulwarks, taking deliberate aim along the barrel of a heavy rifle, and as the bloody villain was in the act of turning to his men, the sharp crack of Seth Spinnet's weapon rang its death peal, and the next moment the pirate captain fell back into the arms of his mate with a brace of bullets through his breast.

" Now," said the old man, as he leveled the long pivot gun, and seized a lighted match, " I'll just give you five minutes to make up your minds in, and if you don't surrender, I'll blow every one of you into the other world."

The death of their captain, and with the sight of the pointed pivot-gun--the peculiar properties of which they knew full well--brought the pirates to their senses, and they threw down their weapons and agreed to give themselves up.

In two days after that time, Captain Spinnet delivered his cargo safely to the hands of the civil authorities, and delivered the clipper up to the Government, in return for which he received a sum of money sufficient for the remainder of his life as well as a very handsome medal from the Government.

#### Growing Tobacco in North Carolina.

We had a call from John Ott, Esq., Secretary of the Gillian Southern Fertilizing Company of Richmond, Va. He has been on an extensive tour throughout the tobacco regions of the State to learn, from observation, the effect of the new modes of culture and curing recently introduced among tobacco planters by Maj. Robt. L. Ragland, of Halifax county, Va., the great pioneer in the improvement of tobacco culture. The enquiries of Mr. Ott extended far into the western counties, and the result of his observation, he assured us, is highly promising to the future of our State.

The tobacco region of North Carolina, he says, begins about the middle of Franklin and Warren counties, running west to Wilkes and the southward to the South Carolina line taking in our Western counties. Throughout all this immense region the soil is peculiarly adapted to the growth of the finest qualities of tobacco. He informed us that in Buncombe County Gen. R. D. Vance and S. A. Shelton, Esq., alone, have a crop of 140,000 pounds very superior quality, and that Gen. Vance has this year raised a very handsome crop in Madison County. Maj. Malone, of McDowell county, has a crop of 4,000 pounds, also very superior, this being the second year of his experience, while B. S. Guion, of Lincolnton, has a crop of 40,000 pounds, particularly beautiful--all this in regions of the State little used to its cultivation and with comparatively unskilled labor.

Mr. Ott recommends the cultivation of tobacco throughout all this region as a part of every crop, it being a certain crop and sure to pay.

In connection with this subject, Mr. Ott gave us a hint which may be of advantage to our people. The most successful tobacco planters in Virginia, indeed nearly all of them, are in the habit of including in their contracts with the freedmen a tobacco patch for the sole benefit of each of the hands. Experience has shown that the care of this patch has a tendency to keep the hands on the plantation the whole year, as it furnishes them with money in mid winter, the season they are most in need of it. This plan is working well in Virginia and might be tried in our State.

" Raleigh Sentinel.

The San Francisco Bulletin gives a list of the murders and assassinations committed by the Modocs from 1846 up to the present time. In 1847 they cut off and massacred a party of 28 persons at Bloody Point; two years later they murdered a party of 18 persons near Tule Lake. In 1851 they murdered three persons near Lost River; and in the next year, near Bloody Point, they murdered 37 persons. The names are given of 30 to 40 men in addition to those included above whose deaths are known to have been caused by prowling bands of Modocs. This tribe has always been warlike and aggressive.

#### What an Intelligent Englishman says.

When an emigrant lands in this country it is curious to observe how considerate the Northern people are to get engineers, millwrights, carpenters, machinists, etc., to locate down South. I have been in this country some years, having labored as engineer, millwright, pattern-maker, &c., in different sections, say Boston, Jersey and New York, and if I had not ventured here in North Carolina my ignorance would have remained. I find here in North Carolina land to be had in abundance, and if it could be divided into farms of 20 to 40 acres each, with a house upon them, a system of emigration might be encouraged by North Carolina that would induce Englishmen to come here gladly. The following trades could be wrought here to great advantage: cotton spinners, hose and shirt makers, bleachers, trimmers, cotton weavers, India rubber weavers, and finer sorts of cotton were spun to suit the lace trade might be transferred here from Nottingham. Now, to begin, say the cotton spinners are introduced first. The following would be required: One picker, one carding machine, one doubling frame, one driving frame, one spinning frame and one improving frame. The Carolina wool would help. You can get the best merino fabric out of the cotton and wool; so good that I am persuaded no better merino could be made in the world. That would induce farmers to grow clover and turnip for raising sheep. The machinery for making hose, shirts, drawers, pants, ladies' undervests, &c., can all be bought very cheap to what they could some years ago, and the working of them is no difficulty as I well remember.

Wilmingon Star.

Southern Pensions.

Says the Baltimore Sun: The late decision of the House of Representatives to restore the names of Southern soldiers of the war of 1812 and of their widows to the pension roll is more important as indicative of a readiness to look over 1861 to 1812, than from any great benefits it will confer upon the number of persons in the Southern States likely to be affected by this action of the House. It is now fully sixty years since the soldiers of that period bore arms in defense of the country, and the number of survivors must be very small. But the money compensation of those survivors is the very smallest part of matter. If the action of the House may be regarded as indicating a returning sense of justice and fair play to the Southern communities, it conveys a significance which is of interest to the whole American people.

#### The James River and Kanawha Canal.

It will be a matter of surprise to many to learn that the James River and Kanawha Canal antedates the revolution. The canal was first commenced along the bank of the James river, to pass the falls at Richmond. During the war, work upon it was abandoned. After the establishment of the United States, the enterprise was resumed by a private company. The State soon assumed the construction of the work, and enlarged and extended it with a purpose of forming a line of transportation, partly by water and partly by land, from the Chesapeake to the Ohio. The idea was to establish a navigation along the James to the Blue Ridge, partly by an artificial channel, but chiefly by river and across the mountains by a road to the Kanawha river. The all-water route was a later conception. Should the present bill before Congress pass, and work be immediately commenced upon the canal it will be completed a little more than a century after it was first commenced--Charleston (W. Va.) Courier.

A FRENCHMAN ON THE SOUTH.—In case you are acquainted with any person in Metz or Strasburg, pray write him warmly on the subject, and urge him to direct attention to this country as of all others the best suited to the French people. The Southern people of the American Republic are nearly allied to the French in taste and cast of mind, though they lack the vivacity of manner and politeness which so highly mark our people. The Southern people are proud, passionate, chivalrous, open-hearted, generous and noble, if nobility consists in contempt of death and money. —Letter in Mobile Register.

TROOPS MOVING.—The following general order has just been promulgated from the headquarters of the army: The 7th United States cavalry is hereby transferred from the Department of the South to the Department of Dakota. The detachments of the regiments in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama will march to Louisville, Kentucky, or Memphis, Tennessee, to take steamboats and proceed by river transportation to Fort Randall, Dakota Territory; the detachments in North and South Carolina will be transported by rail to Memphis and then embark in like manner for Fort Randall. The movement began on the 1st of March.

A NEW CITY OF STRASBURG.—Several enterprising foreigners, Frenchmen, of course, have conceived the idea of founding a new city of Strasburg in the United States, to be the nucleus of a colony which will unite the scattered inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine who may come to America. They seem in earnest about it, and the railway companies in the New York papers, the railway companies, and all land speculators, are invited to send in proposals for the sale of land to the company. The land must be near both wood and water, and on a line of rail, if possible, though the last is not essential. The idea is eminently Frenchy, but it may be carried out, nevertheless.

THEATRICALS—five dollars for each exhibition, or fifty dollars per month for seasons of not less than one month.

COUPETS, or musical entertainments for profit, five dollars each.

LECTURES, for reward, five dollars each.

MUSEUMS, wax works or curiosities of any kind, natural or artificial, (except paintings or statuary) five dollars each exhibition.

CIRCUS OR MANAGERIES, each day or part of a day, one hundred dollars, and for each side show, ten dollars.

ITINERANT EXHIBITIONS, other than the above, five dollars each exhibition. Exhibitions without charge for admission or for religious, educational or charitable objects, except.

GIFT ENTERPRISES, or any person or establishment offering any article for sale, and proposing to present purchasers with any gift or prize as an inducement to purchase, ten dollars and one per cent. upon gross receipts. And on any lottery, whether wise, five hundred dollars and five per cent. on gross receipts, to be paid to the Treasurer of the State. This tax shall not be construed as a license or to require such persons or establishments from any penalties incurred by a violation of the law.

BANK AGENCIES.—Every agency of a bank incorporated out of the State one hundred dollars, to be paid to the State Treasurer.

BILLIARD TABLES.—Twenty dollars each.

BOWLING ALLEYS, or alleys of like kind, or table, and place or for any other game, five dollars for each.

DRAMMERS OR TRAVELLING AGENTS OF ANY PERSON WHO SHALL SELL ANY SPIRITUOUS, VINous, OR MALT LIQUORS, GOODS, WARS, OR MERCHANTABILITY.

SO. 10. THAT THIS ACT SHALL BE IN FORCE FROM AND AFTER ITS RATIFICATION.

#### From the Raleigh Sentinel. THE REVENUE ACT.

The following is a carefully prepared synopsis of the Act to Raise Revenue, its entire provisions being brought within a compass, by our Senate Reporter. This synopsis will be found to be very convenient for reference, and should be preserved:

#### SECTION 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact.

That the taxes herein after designated, payable in the existing national currency, shall be assessed and collected under the rules and regulations prescribed by law.

#### EDUCATIONAL.—(See School Law.)

POLLS.—Each taxable, twenty-one to fifty years old, except those exempt by County Commissioners, one dollar and five cents, the proceeds to be devoted to educational purposes prescribed by law.

Any poll tax shall not be paid within sixty days after the same shall be demandable, it shall be the duty of the Sheriff, if he can find no property of the person liable sufficient to satisfy the same, to attach to any debt or other property incapable of realization, due or belonging to the person liable, or that may become due to him before the expiration of the calendar year, and the person owing such debt, or having such property in possession, shall be liable for the same.

#### STATE TAXES.

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, including monies, credits, bonds, stocks, &c., twenty cents ad valorem, on every one hundred dollars valuation, subject to exemptions made by law. This for the general fund.

A special tax of seven cents on the one hundred dollars shall be levied and collected on all taxable property of the State to meet an existing deficiency in the treasury.

That whosoever in any law or act of incorporation granted either under the general law or by special act since July, 1868, there is any limitation of taxation, the same is hereby repealed, and all the property and effects of all such corporations shall be liable to full taxation like property owned by individuals.

A special tax of nine cents on the one hundred dollars shall be levied and collected on all the taxable property

# The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.  
THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1873.

## Bloodshed in New Orleans.

The failure of Congress to settle the Louisiana muds has at last culminated in blood, on the night of the 5th instant. The McEnery militia attacked one of the Police stations, and fired upon the inmates. The fire was returned. Soon after Gen. Badger, Chief of the Metropolitan Police, moved down Chartres street from Canal with about two hundred men and one piece of artillery. Quite a large crowd had by this time collected about Jackson square, and on the streets leading thereto. When near the crowd, Gen. Badger ordered them to disperse. The militia refused to give way, when the police fired a blank cartridge, and soon after another shot was fired. This time the gun was loaded with grape. By this one man was killed and several wounded. Another charge of grape was fired up St. Ann street. Some ten or twelve are reported to have been wounded, but only one man reported killed. As far as known, only one policeman was wounded during the entire fight. The United States troops reached the scene of conflict about 11 o'clock, and the remaining militia retired, leaving them in possession. A company of United States cavalry at one o'clock passed up Camp street to General Emory's headquarters, but soon after returned to Jackson square. They are held in readiness to assist the police in repelling any attack that may be made.

The city has since been quiet. The above is certainly startling news. Shall we have bloodshed before the vampires, in the shape of carpet-baggers, are driven from among the Southern people? Shall these fellows be fastened upon a suffering people when it is known that if they were permitted to manage their own affairs, without these miserable speculators and adventurers constantly endeavoring to subvert the liberties of the people by bribery at the ballot box or in the legislative halls, they would speedily recover from their sad condition, and reflect honor upon the country, as they did previous to the war? Too many cooks have spoiled the broth. We hope this will learn the authorities to have some respect for the well known sentiments of the citizens of New Orleans as well as other sections of the South.

The end of the Forty-Second Congress is not accompanied with many tears. It has done but little to command public respect, and has done much to lower the estimation of our country abroad. The miserable display of party in the result of the investigations of the Credit Mobilier affair, in making Ames and Brooks the scapegoats for the misdeeds of others, who were as much connected therewith, shows the animus of the crew.

Another questionable act is the increase of the salaries of the President and other heads of Departments, and the pay of members of Congress. This might have been expected; but in order to secure the vote of those members whose term expired on the 4th of March, they actually voted to increase their pay during two years, when the franking privilege still existed. In other words, every one voting aye to this amendment, voted to put into his pocket, without the shadow of a reason or an apology, the sum of \$3,000.

Having provided by law that future Congressmen must pay their own expenses in stationery, mail matter and travelling, and therefore with reason decided to increase their pay proportionately, these men deliberately pay themselves for expenses they have not incurred, making each one a present to himself of \$3,000 toward which you and I and all of us contribute.

We regret to see that in certain quarters in this State the people are encouraged to repudiate their debts, by availing themselves of the opportunities offered—not because such conduct is considered just and equitable, but rather because it accrues to the benefit of certain officials, perhaps.

A synopsis of the Revenue Act, which we have taken from the Raleigh *Sentinel*, will be found on first page.

We will publish the Captions of the Acts of the Legislature, as soon as possible.

**The Modocs.**—It appears the Modocs emphatically reject all offers and propositions, and the peace commission is said to be a failure. Additional troops have been ordered out against the Indians.

Later accounts represent Captain Jack, of the Modocs, as having yielded to the force of circumstances.

## OHIO ON THE BACK PAY.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, March 11.—The lower House has passed a resolution censuring the members of Congress who voted that the increase of pay be retroactive.

## THE GERMANS ON GRANT.

LONDON, March 11.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the Daily *News* of this city says, the German papers ridicule and sharply criticize the address of President Grant delivered on the occasion of his second inauguration. The papers ask whether monarchical States ought to keep up diplomatic relations with a power whose executive thus insults them.

The Raleigh *Advocate* says: Dr. E. Burke, Haywood of that city, removed a tumor, the other day from the right shoulder and arm pit of Miss China Gardiner, in Chat-ham county, that was 9 inches long and 8 inches broad.

W. W. Holden, Post Master, Raleigh, N. C.; Elizabeth Van Lew, P. M., Richmond, Va. New appointments.

See Amnesty act in this issue, as it passed the Legislature.

The inaugural address of President Grant published last week has been very critically criticized by the press of the country. It is faulty in composition, yet patriotic in sentiment, although facts, even starting facts, contradict many of his assertions.

The following from the New York *Express* embraces several passages, with remarks which are cases in point.

There are many things in President Grant's Inaugural to provoke criticism, such, for instance:

"It has been my endeavor in the past, to maintain all the laws," etc.

This is rhetoric, but not fact. The fact is, lawlessness reigns to-day in Louisiana, by President Grant's orders and President Grant's military. The legitimate State Government, which the people elected to make laws for them, has been stricken down—and the striker is Gen. Grant.

Again—

"We have four years so far as I could conjure, been consumed in the effort to restore harmony, public credit, commerce," etc., etc.

The "harmony" is exemplified in the fact that, to-day, Louisiana is,—by virtue of Executive meddling—on the verge of civil war. The "public credit," by the fact that abroad we have to pay for our loans about as high an interest as the Turks, while the "restored confidence" is seen in the utter absence of our flag upon the ocean—the great highway of commerce—the fruit of the famous policy which the President's party maintains, and which the President himself has done little or nothing to abrogate.

The President has some strange notions of our republican system. He says:

"The theory of government changes with general progress."

Washington, Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson, and the Fathers of the Republic intended this Government to be unchangeable republican in form and substance, always—but General Grant believes in adhering to that theory only so long as it consits with what may happen to be his notion or his party's notion, of "progress." But little reflection is needed to show one where that doctrine would lead—if it is not even now leading.

Nevertheless, we are glad to have the President's promise that his efforts in the future will be directed to the restoration of good feeling between the different sections of the common country. If he is sincere in that promise, we may be able to prevent his theories doing much mischief.

## The North Carolina Bondholders.

A meeting of North Carolina special tax bondholders was held in New York week before last. Mr. Thomas Denny, Jr., presided. Mr. Hart, of Canada, made a report of his visit to North Carolina, and his unsuccessful attempt to obtain payment of interest on his bonds. He also presented the written opinion of Mr. Rerdy Johnson to the effect that the holders of the special tax bonds have preferred claim against the State for interest and that he (Mr. Johnson) is ready, if desired, to commence suit in the United States Court in May to compel the State Auditor to pay the past-due coupons on those bonds. It was voted that suit be commenced, and thus advised, on behalf of so many holders of these bonds as shall pledge themselves to be included in the suit. Messrs. T. Dennis, Jr., Leggett, and J. B. Manning, were appointed a committee to carry out the resolution.

At the close of the meeting, holders of bonds to the amount of nearly \$2,000,000 signed the proposed agreement. Signatures will be received until April 15th.—*Exchange.*

While schemes are being concocted to make the honest people of the State pay a debt contracted by swindlers, the Legislature of North Carolina does nothing to relieve the people or settle with State creditors. The special tax bonds mentioned above are the Bonds issued for Railroad purposes through the instrumentality of Littlefield and others.—*Char. Democrat.*

**THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.**—Only a few of the proposed Amendments to the Constitution of North Carolina could be got through the late Legislature by the requisite two-thirds vote in their favor. Those adopted by the Legislature must now be submitted to a popular vote of the people before they become a part of the Constitution. The following are the Amendments adopted:

1st. The clause requiring the Legislature to levy a tax to pay the public debt is to be stricken out.

2nd. The census clause, requiring the State to take the census in 1875, is to be repealed.

3rd. Code Commission abolished.

4th. Superintendent Public Works abolished.

5th. The University is to be placed where the old constitution had it, in the care of the Legislature.

6th. The clause exempting \$300 dollars worth of property from taxation is made to apply to all kinds of property.

7th. Federal and State officers are ineligible to a seat in the Legislature.

8th. Biennial sessions of the Legislature instead of annual sessions.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

## A CARD.

The subscriber is engaged in the publication of a *Monthly Magazine*. It is designed to be religious and literary in its character. It is the only one of the kind in the State, and perhaps, in the Southern States. Will our people patronize it? It will hereafter be published at the exceedingly low rate of *one dollar per annum*.

Ministers who will act as agents, will receive the Magazine gratis. Any one sending five subscribers, at *one dollar each*, will be entitled to one extra copy. Specimen copies free. Address

R. A. K. MURCHISON,  
Statesville, N. C.

**A SAD CASE.**—A young man by the name of Charles Price, who was on his way to Florence, S. C., and who is from Halifax, N. S., fainted from exhaustion, yesterday noon at the corner of Third and Duck streets. A gentleman who was near, sent to the City Hall for assistance, but before it arrived, Mayor Wilson drove up in his buggy. As soon as he was informed of the young man's condition, the Mayor very kindly had him taken into the buggy and driven to the Medical College on Third street, where he was attended to. As Mr. Price was in total destitution, he was furnished with a ticket to Florence, for which place he left last evening.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Accounts are conflicting, and there seems to be some doubt about the above robbery.

It is now said that this State is to be divided into two districts—Eastern and Western—and Samuel T. Canow will be Marshall of the Eastern District, with headquarters in Raleigh, and R. M. Douglas Marshall of the Western District, with headquarters at Greensboro.

William C. Chandler, Esq., has been appointed Solicitor for the Eleventh Judicial District, vice Mark Erwin resigned.

## THE INAUGURATION.

Special telegram to the Standard Dispatch, Washington, March 4, 1873.

The inaugural parade to-day was by far the largest ever made in Washington, and notwithstanding the bitter cold, which seemed to increase in intensity every moment, the throng that crowded the route of the procession, braving all the discomforts, lingered in the streets from early in the morning until late in the afternoon.

**THE PRESIDENT, IN AN OPEN BAROUCHE,**

took his place in the third division of the procession very promptly at 10 o'clock this morning, and preceded by regular and volunteer military organizations, and followed by the grandest array of troops that ever kept time to martial music in peaceful days, wended with imposing and gorgeous panoply to the capitol, where thousands, both within and without, were awaiting his coming. Pennsylvania was elaborately decorated, but not so handsomely as it would have been had the weather been less uncomfortable. Many of the temporary structures which had been erected on speculative principles were unoccupied, as it was far preferable for the crowd to move on rather than attempt the low temperature and high wind in a sitting posture. The

**PRINCIPAL MILITARY COMPANIES,**

and those which attracted the most admiration were the Albany Burgers corps, the Pennsylvania State Fencibles, the Boston Lancers, Sumner corps, of Syracuse, N. Y., of the volunteers.

The regalia, including the cadets from West Point, and the militia from Annapolis, composing the first division of the procession, were subjects of universal favorable comment.

**THE LINE OF PARADE**

was nearly two miles long, and the scene was most imposing, the grenadier hats of the Burgers corps, the red plumes of the Skinner corps, the gray jackets of the Second, the blue uniforms of the First, the red plumes of the Second, the red artillery from Forts McHenry and Monroe, the famous bands of music with their most pugnacious drum-majors, the Fire Department, the colored troops, made a *four ensemble* that no one who witnessed it will ever cease to remember.

There was no incident along the line of march excepting that occasionally a soldier, cramped and worried excessively by the eager air of March, would be forced to leave the ranks and resort to means to save his ears, nose, or extremities from becoming hopelessly frost-bitten.

**THE PRESIDENT REACHED THE CAPITOL** about noon. There was a respectful stillness on the floor and in the galleries of the Senate when he entered, and very soon afterwards the

**VICE-PRESIDENT, COLFAX,**

pronounced his valedictory, which is generally a series of self-laudations. He read his speech in a clear voice, and repeated the usual remarks of any similar occasion, asserting in their course never had he aspersed the character of public men with whom he differed. As soon as Colfax had concluded he introduced Vice-President Wilson, who made the following address.

**ADDRESS OF VICE-PRESIDENT WILSON.**

**SENATORS.**—In assuming the position assigned me by the voice of the nation I am not, I trust, unmindful of the obligations it imposes. To the justice, generosity, and friendly regard of senators I gratefully appeal for that counsel and encouragement, that forbearance and indulgence, I am sure I shall often require as your presiding officer.

The office was then administered to President Grant, at East front of Capitol, where the inaugural address was pronounced as published last week.

**STATE ITEMS.**

The Raleigh *News* notices that the papers in this and other States have noticed favorably the resolution introduced in the Legislature by Mr. Johnson of Buncombe, providing for the holding of a centennial exhibition at Charlotte, on the 20th of May, 1875, in honor of the Mecklenburg Declaration. The Virginia and New York papers have commended the proposition as honorable to an event in history which is in the highest degree worthy of observance and commemoration.

We trust that the State press will keep this subject before their readers until a general interest is enlisted in the patriotic enterprise, which is destined to be a grand occasion for North Carolina.

The Rocky Mount *Mail* says: The U. S. mail has again resumed its semi-weekly visits to Nashville. Last Monday was the first time since the 25th of November that the Nashvillites have had mail facilities.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says: Oscar and Caswell Winter, freedmen of the old issue, tell the story that out of one pine tree on the plantation of Col. Russ, two miles from the city, they have rived and counted over 11,000 shingles, and these timber enough not yet worked to make 1,000 more.

**HEAVY ROBBERY.**—We learn, says the *Wilmington Star*, that Hon. H. G. Underwood, of this city, Receiver of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, had his pocket picked of \$1,000,000 in coupons and other securities during the inauguration ceremonies at Washington on Tuesday.

Accounts are conflicting, and there seems to be some doubt about the above robbery.

It is now said that this State is to be divided into two districts—Eastern and Western—and Samuel T. Canow will be Marshall of the Eastern District, with headquarters in Raleigh, and R. M. Douglas Marshall of the Western District, with headquarters at Greensboro.

William C. Chandler, Esq., has been appointed Solicitor for the Eleventh Judicial District, vice Mark Erwin resigned.

## FOREIGN.

**TERRIBLE DISASTER AT SMYRNA.**—A terrible disaster, presenting some very extraordinary features, occurred at Smyrna on the 16th ult. It appears that there are a number of cafes in that city which are built upon piles driven into the sea. It was in one of these establishments that the catastrophe occurred. An entertainment was given on the night of Sunday, by seven acrobats, three of whom were women. About 200 persons attended the performance. Suddenly, while all were enjoying themselves, a loud cracking was heard, and in a few seconds more the piles sustaining the structure gave way and the building descended into the water, carrying all the audience down with it. Within five minutes' time the cafe was no longer to be seen. Only a few persons near the entrance succeeded in saving their lives by jumping into the sea. Search for the dead revealed eighty bodies, among them were all of the acrobats, but one, dressed in their showy costumes, and fifty more were supposed to be under the water. The police have in consequence of this event closed all the other cafes built upon piles in the sea.

**A CARAVAN OF DEATH.**

A terrible pilgrimage is described by the great Eastern explorer, Vambroy, who met it once on his travels, and was deeply impressed by its weird and dread appearance. It was a procession of the dead, and not of the living, and yet stretched as far as the eye could reach across the vast plain. There in distant Persia the followers of Ali, falling in strangely enough with the belief of the Chinese heathens, fancy they cannot rest in foreign soil, and if they can at all escape the pittoresque together, provide for their bodies a resting-place at Kufa, where their great chieftain lies buried. Hence every year, this fearful procession of coffins slung on the backs of camels and mules starts from the uppermost confines of Persia, swelling by additions in every town and hamlet, gradually reaches gigantic proportions, till at last, a vast army of horrid, decaying pilgrims reach the sacred burying-ground. The unfortunate Arabs who undergo the dismal task, with their heads enveloped in shawls, and faces of deadly pallor, not infrequently succumb long before they reach the end of their journey, and countless coffins are simply cast down, till a huge pile rises like a terrible monstrosity, therefore, that travelers and physicians have looked upon this awe-inspiring place as the very cholera, where the fatal disease is; Phoenicia, ever born again; when it has made its fatal journey round the world and demanded its periodical number of victims.

**MARDI GRAS FESTIVITIES IN NEW ORLEANS.**

The *Mardi Gras* festivities took place in New Orleans, Tuesday. All business was suspended.

**MISSISSIPPI EXPENSES.**—The report of the State Treasurer of Mississippi, recently published, shows that the expenses of the State for the past year were, in round numbers, one million, three hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, which is nearly a million dollars in excess of the disbursement before the war, when the property basis of the State was four times what it is now; that the taxes are largely in excess of former years, and that the condition of her finances is growing bad to worse. The outstanding debt represented by warrants was only two hundred thousand dollars when the carpet-bag regime commenced; now it is nearly two million dollars, exclusive of the Chickasaw School Fund, notwithstanding the increased taxation. For all the expenditure there is scarcely anything to show.

**MARDI GRAS FESTIVITIES IN NEW ORLEANS.**—The *Mardi Gras* festivities took place in New Orleans, Tuesday. All business was suspended.

**THE PROCESSION OF THE KING OF CARNIVAL.**—The procession of the King of Carnival, which commenced moving at one o'clock, was very large, comprising among its numbers, three full battalions, one of Egyptians, one of Arabs, the King's Own, and another of Mamelukes, and the Royal Navy, consisting of the Yacht Club of the Crescent City. The Yacht Club was mounted on trucks.

**A TERRIFIC CROWD OF MISCELLANEOUS MASKERS.**—A tremendous crowd of miscellaneous maskers, with all kinds of devices and tricks of the Guild, concluded the procession. It was two hours passing. The streets were crowded with people from all parts of the country, some afoot and some in vehicles.

**THE MYSTIC KREWE OF COMUS PARADED IN THE EVENING.**—It was the finest display they have ever yet given, consisting of more than two hundred figures, all in most elaborate and artistic costumes. The subject was Darwin's origin of the species and the missing links in the chain of natural selection.

The pageant began with the Zoophytes sponge and ended with the gorilla. The representations were admirable, having been prepared in Europe.

**MURDER IN ITS WORST FORM.**

## LOCAL ITEMS.

Communion Services will be held in the Presbyterian Church, Winston, next Sunday (16th inst.). Preaching on Saturday the 15th, at 11 a.m.

**MAJ. BINGHAM'S LECTURE.**—We had the pleasure of hearing this accomplished gentleman's highly interesting lecture on "The Anglo-Saxon Race"—what it was, and will be, on Friday evening last. The subject matter was well arranged and calculated to interest all, as the language was plain and unassuming, yet elegant, and in itself a powerful argument in favor of the distinguished race whose merits were under consideration.

We were led to fear, from the critical notices of several papers, who accused the worthy lecturer of "narrow-mindedness," that all other races would be roughly handled, but we are glad to state that we were agreeably disappointed, and instead of an *anglo-saxon* bias, we found very liberal views to the merits of others, giving them their full dues and adhering to the plain truth. True, this lecturer was advocating the cause of the Anglo-Saxons as the "coping man," and naturally did his best, by way of argument and telling illustrations, to establish his claims.

The uncompromising opposition to Romanism was a pleasing feature to all true Protestants of whatever denomination; and right here it is possible that the idea of narrow-mindedness might have been entertained by some in their critical notices of the lecture delivered a few weeks since in Greensboro. But a Roman Catholic had better say very little on that score, as a more uncompromising sect is not to be found in all Christendom.

The "Confederate" feature of the lecture at this late day, was also exceptional to some, but we heard nothing objectionable. On the contrary, the well-mannered tribute to the sterling worth of Gen. Lee and the just recitation of the many valor of the "boys in gray," who for four years fought with a desperation unequalled since the days of '76, were necessary allusions in the summing up of the arguments.

During the course of the lecture, Maj. Bingham alluded to the part played by our country in opening the ports of Japan to the world, giving the honor to Wm. A. Graham of this State, then Secretary of the Navy, who in the face of formidable opposition in Congress and the Cabinet, finally carried out the project to a successful end, and thus added another claim to the Anglo-Saxon as a man, under God, to civilize and evangelize the world.

We do not say without fear of contradiction, that Maj. Bingham's lecture was well received, and was the source of favorable comment in numerous circles in town.

It is impossible in a brief notice to attempt to give even an outline of the discussion.

Maj. Bingham spent several days in this place and if he carried away with him as favorable an impression of our people as he created while among us, for himself, we shall be highly gratified.

**KERNERSVILLE ITEMS.**—There is a good deal of sickness in various neighborhoods in the county.—Rev. F. Thompson died on the 1st instant.—Miss McCuistion, of Guilford, died on 2nd. Mr. N. M. Kerner has been very sick for weeks, yet we hope he will recover.—The continued cold and wet weather has had a bad effect on old chronic diseases.—A few days since, J. H. Stuart, son of G. W. Stewart, fell from the scaffolding around 2nd story of Prof. Ray's house, but fortunately escaped with a few bruises.—Notwithstanding the bad state of the roads, we notice quite a quantity of freight at the Depot, such as bales of hay from the South Fork section, fruit from Bolew's Creek, cases of Mr. Mickey's wine, and a quantity of freight for Danbury, Stokes county.—Quite a number of passengers are now passing over the Railroad.—Our town presents a lively appearance, and with the approach of Spring business will brighten up.

March, the first month of Spring is on hand.—The farmers are very backward in their work.—The wheat crop put in a poor appearance as yet.—We are in hopes the winter is now past, and that flowers will soon appear.—The robins are here in large flocks, and the gleesome twitters in bound all around us, reminding us that the "time of the singing bird has come."

**PHL.**—The first month of Spring is on hand.—The farmers are very backward in their work.—The wheat crop put in a poor appearance as yet.—We are in hopes the winter is now past, and that flowers will soon appear.—The robins are here in large flocks, and the gleesome twitters in bound all around us, reminding us that the "time of the singing bird has come."

**COUNTY SCHOOL TAX.**—An election will be held at the different precincts of this county, on the 10th of April next, for the purpose of submitting the school tax to the electors of this county. Those in favor of the tax will vote a ticket with the words "For School Tax" thereon, and those against the tax will vote a ticket with the words "Against School Tax" written or printed thereon.

We are pleased to state that the Bingham School opened the Spring Session in a very hattering manner. Major Bingham takes the place of the lamented Col. Wm. Bingham, and the associate tutors are all men well chosen and fully capable to fulfill all that is expected of them.

The above school is an established institution of learning, having been opened by the grandfather of Maj. Bingham.

A *Correction*.—In our statistics of Mr. Mickey's vineyard, in last week's paper, an error was accidentally overlooked. Instead of 30,000 strawberry plants it should have been 30,000.

**WAL.**—We were led into error last week, in putting the President's salary at \$25,000. It has been doubled, and is now \$50,000. What think you of this extravagance, ye hard-fisted yeomanry, who eat your bread in the sweat of your brow?

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**—Wanted to Town lots for sale in Lexington, on the 20th of April.

Statement of National Bank of Salem.

Valuable land for sale, next Tuesday, at 10 a.m., on the 20th of April.

**CATO.**—Wanted to Town lots for sale in Lexington, on the 20th of April.

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## Poetry.

### THE BROOK.

Up in a wild, where few men come to look,  
There lives and sings a little lonely brook;  
Lives and sings in the dreary vines,  
Yet creeps on to where the daylight shines.

Pure from their heaven, in mountain chalice  
caught,  
It drinks the rain, as drinks the soul he thought;  
And down dim hollows where it winds along,  
Pours its life-burden of unlistened song.

I catch the murmur of its undertone,  
That sigheth ceaselessly alone! alone!  
And hear afar the rivers gloriously  
Shout on their path towards the shining sea.

The voices of rivers, chanting to the sun,  
And wearing names of honor, fame,  
Outracing wide, and joining hand with hand  
To give great gifts along the asking land.

Ah! lonely brook. Creep onward through the pine,  
Prest through the gloom to where the daylight shines.  
Sing on among the stones and secretly  
Feel how the floods are all akin to thee!

Drink the sweet rain the gentle Heaven sendeth,  
Hold thy own path, howeverward it tendeth;  
For somewhere, underneath the eternal sky,  
Thou, too, shalt find the rivers, by-and-by!

### Humorous.

**SETTLING A DOCTOR'S BILL.**—In Texas, the other day, a doctor rode fifty miles to attend a patient. After he had cured the patient, he presented a bill for \$50, and proceeded to complete his arrangements for the journey back to the post, thinking no more about the matter. As he was about to mount, the patient's husband put in an appearance, with his trusty rifle in his hand. "Doctor," said he, "I reckon we'd better settle this here matter now," and taking him aside, "you won't agoin off without a settlement was you?" I don't want to owe nothin'. He's a ten, which I reckon is about the e'er' thing. Now, if you ain't satisfied, jest get your weepion and come round behind the hill there, so's the old woman won't be riled up, and we'll settle it. I don't want no man to go 'way from my house dissatisfied 'pecially you, Doc."

Some one says: Insects generally must lead a truly joyful life. Think what it must be to lodge in a lily.—Imagines a palace of ivory and pearls, with pillars of silver and capitals of gold, all exhaling such a perfume as never rose from human censor. Fancy, again, the fun of tucking yourself up for the night in the folds of a rose, rock'd to sleep by the song of a Summer's night air; and nothing to do when you awake but to wash yourself in a dew drop, and fall to eat your bed clothes.

The Baltimore Sun explains the difficulties of the Credit Mobilier prosecution by a story told by President Lincoln. In Lincoln's early practice he was employed to defend a man charged with stealing a lot of hams. The evidence was conclusive, and counsel sat down in despair—determined to make no defense. Not so with the prisoner, "Get up," says he, "and pitch into the witness—it will all come out right." And so it did. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, much to the astonishment of the court and counsel. "How was it brought about?" asked Lincoln. "Why, you see," said the triumphant lawyer, "every man on that jury had some of them ar hams." There is too much credit mobilier among members to admit of very signal results.

**Near Relations.**—In a certain school a new German teacher had been procured. In his class there were two boys, one named Wilkins, the other Wilkinson. He asked one what his name was. He answered "Wilkins." He asked the other. He answered "Wilkinson." The teacher, not hearing the last syllable, said: "Ah! Wilkins brother?" "No," said Wilkinson; "not Wilkins' brother, but Wilkinson." It sounded somewhat like Wilkins' son. The teacher, after thinking awhile, said: "Main Gott! but isn't he rather too young to be your father."

An exchange says there is a station on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad called Hanna, in honor of a deceased citizen of Fort Wayne. A train stopped there the other day, and the brakeman, after the manner of his class, thrust his head in the door and called out loudly,—"Hanna." A young lady, endowed with the poetic appellation of Hannah, supposing he was addressing her, and shocked at his familiarity on short acquaintance, frowned like a thunder-cloud, and retorted, "You shut your mouth!"

**Buying Time.**—A little girl, sent to a grocery store by her mother, forgot, what she had been ordered to obtain. The grocer named several articles, and at last mentioned the herb thyme.

"That's it!" exclaimed the girl; "it's something about time. I think she told me to buy a fortnight!"

"Buy a fortnight! you little lunkhead! A fortnight is two weeks."

"That's it!" ejaculated the messenger; "mamah told me to get two wicks—two lamp-wicks."

"Put me in my little bed," is now rendered thusly: "Place this piece of animated clay in the receptacle constructed by mechanical genius, wherein drowsy humanity may enjoy tired nature's sweet restorer."

"The dearest spot on earth," has at last been located. Those wishing to find that "spot" will find it at the store that does not advertise.

Those little brothers! will we never hear the last of them? On the consummation of a marriage in an up-town family, a visitor unwisely observed to the younger, "You're a brother-in-law now, Tommy."

"Yes," said Tommy puffing out his cheeks offensively; "but mother says I will be an uncle by and by."

### ANAGRAMS.

1. Weep not, sister Rox.
2. Nathan McLaw, Cairo.
3. Judy L. on a rail.
4. O Seth, run home.
5. Uncle Nath. Obi, in Peru.
6. Charles Bot, bet over.
7. Rowan seen O. K.
8. E. stop her at Fifi.
9. N. E. Lewis sent the rent.
10. P. he sleeps so pert.

Answer next week.

### HORSES FOR SALE.

A PAIR OF GOOD HORSES FOR SALE.  
Enquire at this Office.  
Aug. 8, 1872.

### Mail Arrangements.

HIGH POINT MAIL.  
Arrives daily by 8, A. M. Departs daily at 1, P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.  
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 12, P. M. Departs Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9, A. M.

REEDSVILLE MAIL.  
Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 3 P. M. Departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.  
Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. Departs every Friday, at 6 A. M.

JONESVILLE MAIL.  
Arrives every Friday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Saturday, at 6, A. M.

HERSALAH MAIL.  
Arrives every Tuesday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Monday at 7, A. M.

WALNUT COVE MAIL.  
Arrives every Saturday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Friday, at 4, P. M.

PANTHER CREEK MAIL.  
Arrives every Saturday, by 8, P. M. Departs every Saturday, at 6, A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

## NO HUMBUG ABOUT IT!

We do not pretend to publish, as many do every season, that we have just received the largest stock of goods ever brought to this country, but we do say that we are now receiving

### A Large Stock of Goods

selected with great care, in several of the Northern Cities and we now want to sell them, and intend to do it.

If you want the worth of your money, If you want to buy your goods cheap, If you want to get goods to please you, If you want a dollar's worth for a dollar,

### CALL AND SEE US.

We thank our friends, one and all, for the liberal encouragement given to us heretofore, and ask a continuance. We intend to try, by fair dealing and accommodating prices, to merit not only a continuance but an increase of public favor.

Our assortment is complete in every department.

### DRY GOODS

he wants of our FAIR FRIENDS have been well provided for, and we offer them all sorts of Dress Goods, Shawls, Flannels, Skirts, Shoes, &c., and at prices that can not fail to please them. In

### MEN'S WEAR

we have a full line of CLOTHES, CASHMERES, JEANS, SATINETTES, COATING, CORDUROY, &c. Also a good lot of

### READY-MADE CLOTHING

OVER COATS, FROCK and SACK COATS, PANTS, VESTS, DRAWERS, SHIRTS, &c.

### Drugs and Medicines

Dye-Stuffs of all sorts, kinds and colors, Medicines, Oils, Spices, &c.

### HARDWARE

is a specialty with us; and we pride ourselves on having a nice assortment, and that of good goods:—LOCKS of all kinds, HINGES, SCREWS, NAILS, TOOLS, CASTINGS, &c.

### Boots and Shoes,

In the above line WE DON'T INTEND TO BE BEAT BY ANY BODY.—We have a big lot, well assorted, Cut at any size, age, sex or color.

### Groceries.

If you want to drink a cup of good COFFEE, come and buy some of our good COFFEE, and your neighbor will soon come back to WOMACK's and want some of the same sort.

We have different kinds of SUGAR, Molasses, Oil, Salt, Lead, Shot, &c., &c.

### Upper and Harness Leather,

tanned in Clemmonsville, N. C., by Carlos Strupe & Son. We need not brag about their leather, as their reputation is established.

Premises are awarded to above firm at the State and Charlotte fairs.

Also a good lot of SOLE LEATHER.

We are too modest to tell you more about our stock, and ask you to come and see—you will find the half has not been told.

We have the Goods; we intend to sell them. We prefer a nimble sixpence to a slow shilling.—It takes two to make a bargain; but if you need any goods and will come and see us, we'll trade certain.

Bring along anything you've got to trade on,—Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Peas, Flour, Rags, Fur, Lumber, &c.

R. A. WOMACK & CO.

Salem, October 29, 1872. 44-tf.

### JOHN H. ZEVELY.

POST OFFICE BUILDING, SALEM, N. C.

THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

### DRUGS & MEDICINES,

an always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.

### FANCY ARTICLES,

PERFUMERY, SOAPS,

NOTIONS

PATENT MEDICINES,

in fact everything in his line always on hand

J. H. ZEVELY

Jan. 14, 1870

### Plantation for Sale

A Plantation, with three miles of Salem, with Dwelling and Stable, &c., for sale.

Aug. 8, 1872. Enquire at this Office.

'Unquestionably the best sustained work of the in the World.'

### Harper's Magazine,

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